JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Diary of the Sixth President of the United States.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING

How Car Fathers Breaded European Ambition in America.

FEARS OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

How Russia Wanted California and France Mexico.

How the Bourbons Desired a Maximilian.

of Good Feeling.

THE EDITORS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, Comprising Portions of Bis Diary from 1726 to 1848. Edited by theries Francis Adams. Vol. VI. J. E. Lippincott & Co. 1875. "Reading further," says Mr. Adams, "in 'Wal-

pole's Memoirs, or Secret History of the British Administration from 1750 to 1780,' I find in them many things that remind me of the present state of things here. The public history of all countries and all ages is but a sort of mask richly colored. The interior working of the machinery must be foul. There is as much mining and countermin-ing for power; as many fluctuations of friendship and enmity; as many attractions and repulsions. bargains and oppositions narrated in these memoirs as might be told of our own times. Waipole witnessed it all as a sharer in the sport, and now telis it to the world as a satirist. And shall not I, too, have a tale to tell !" This quotation from the sixth volume of Mr. Adams' extremely interesting memoirs, which now lies before us fresh from the press of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., increases in interest, although it does not in any respect rival the instructive and brilliant memoirs of the Walpole time. The present volume begins with June 2, 1822. Mr. Adams was in the fifth year of his service as Secretary of State to James ionroe, in the second term of his Presidency. It concludes on the 14th of May, 1825, a little more than three months after his own accession to the Presidency. It covers one of the most interesting periods in American history, a period that cannot be too carefully studied by those who desire to trace to the root the source of our present political parties, of the issues that during the intervening fifty years have revolutionized the country, almost rending it to its foundations. There is a certain reserve about Mr. Adams which takes from the book the interest that we find in memoirs like those of Walpole and Hervey, and Pepys and Evelyn and Greville. He never descends into scandal writing or mere story telling. It is rarely that he gives expression to an opinion derogatory to those with whom he served. It will be our purpose, in following Mr. Adam . book, not so much to dwell upon the issues and problems he discusses, and which have frequently a new meaning, but to gather from these pages some scattered data that may be interesting to our readers in illuminating one of the most dra-

matic periods of American history. ENGLAND AND THE HOLY ALLIANCE. In 1822, waen Mr. Adams was Secretary of State, George Canning was about entering the Poreign Office to begin his celebrated contest with the Holy Alliance, which ended in the recognition ica, justifying him in his famous boast that he had called a new power into life in the New World to maintain the balance of power in the old. France all the was soon to give way to Charles X. Russia was governed by Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, once the rival of Napoleon, now reaching the close of his romantic and extraordinary career, whose ambition was to realize in the New World plans as gigantic as those which be falled to attain in the old. It is about this time that we had the beginning of the "Monroe doctrine," which afterward was to become a part of our diplomatic common law. Stratford Canning was the Minister at Washington, the same who is now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He was then the bustling, eager, young diplomatist, in the beginning of a celebrated career, who was to be famous thirty years later as Kinglake's "great Elichi," with the "sca-blue eyes," who drove England into the war against Russia, which ended in the fall of Sebastopol.

THE CANNING POLICY. The first glimpse we have of the brilliant policy of George Canning was in 1823. The Spanish colonies of South America had been for some time en gaged in revolt. Spain was about tosing her noid upon her old possessions in Peru and Colii and Mexico. The Holy Alliance, fresh from the connict with Napoleon and under the stimulus of the restless genius of Russian Alexander, was disposed to interiere forcibly between the colonies and the mother country for the purpose of stiffing their hall-won in dependence. Canning, who in this matter opposed the Holy Alliance was anxious to secure the co-operation of the United States. "The otject of Canning," says Mr. Adams, "appears to have been to obtain some public pleage from the government of the United States, ostensibly against the forcible interference of the Holy Alliance between Spain and South America, but really or especially against the acquisition to the United States themselves of any part of the Spanish-American possessions." In other words, Mr. Adams understood the zeal of Canning to be not so much an attempt to limit the claim of the lie; Alliance to be the arbitrators of European civinzation as to prevent America from acquiring Cuba or Texas or Californ a. We question whether history will justify this suspicion on the part of Mr. Adams, but it is interesting to observe how deeply it was engraved upon his mind.

CALHOUN'S DIPLOMACY. Calhonn, the Secretary of War, was willing to consent to the wishes of the English government and to join in the declaration against the Holy Alliance, "even if it should piedge us not to take Cuba or the Province of Texas." Cathoun was then a young man of forty-three, impatient, ambitions, with an opinion upon every subject and not governed by the colder intellect and wider experience of the Secretary of State. Mr. Adams declined to assent to the views of the British, because, as he said, "Without entering now into the inquiry of the expediency of our annexing Cuba or Texas to our Union, we should at least keep ourselves free to act as emergencies may arise, and not tie ourselvos down to any principle which might immeciately a'terward be brought to bear against our-This contains the germ of what afterward grew into the Monroe doctrine. It is curious to observe that Calnoun, afterward the leader of the great slavery party, who achieved the annexation of Texas and aimed at the occupation of Cuoa, snould be willing here to abandon both Texas and Cuba to the pretensions of Great Britain, while Adams, who was to become the furious and eloquent antagonist of the annexation of Toxas and the leader of the anti-slavery party in the North, should insist upon the right of the United States to become at some future time masters of Texas and Cuba. The subject was Municipal that President Manries ad- permit Cuba to became a solony of France." With was to do this work being the old Washington a

dressed a letter to ex-President Jesferson and ex-President Madison, then living in retirement, and with whom he had been associated in nigh stations of government, asking for their opinion. Jeffersen's reply shows that he was still under the influence of the teachings of the French Revolution, for on the 15th of November, 1822, Mr. Adams says :- "Mr. Jeffer on thinks, then, the proposals of Canning more important than anything that has happened since our Revolution. He is for acceding to the proposals with a view to pledging Great Britain against the Holy Alliance, though he thinks the island of Cuba would be a valuable and important acquisition to our Union. Mr. Madison's opinions are less decisively pronounced, but he thinks, as I do, that this movement on the part of Great Britain is impelled more by her interest than by a principle of

VEARS OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE. The President was "disheartened" over South American affairs. Cathoun had so little confidence in these Spanish colonies that he thought the Holy Ailles, with 10,000 men, could restore Mexico and all South America to the Spanish dominion. Mr. Richard Rush, the Minister at the Court of St. James, was disposed to doubt Canning's sincerity and to entertain the views of the Secretary of State. Mr. Adams was resolute in his boilef that the Holy Allies could under no circumstances restore the power of Spain over ber colonies. "I no more believe," he writes, "that the Holy Allies will restore the Spanish dominion upon the American Continent than that the Chim borage would sink into the ocean." The opposition of Mr. Calhoun to his views evidently nettled Journalism and Politics During the Era entry:—"I set this down as one of Calboun's extravaganzas; he is for plunging into a war to prevent that which, if his opinion of it is correct, we are utterly unable to prevent." The warm admiration entertained by Mr. Adams for Calhoun, as expressed in the earner volumes of the diary, the confidential intimacy that existed between them, seems to have been called by the rising of the Presidential storm. Monroe continued "In an extraordinary degree of dejection." "There must be something that afflicts him besides the European news," says Mr. Adams, and ne doubt there was, for a few months later we find Monroe bewalling the fact that he was about to leave the Presidency in poverty.

> BUSSIAN AMBITION. Russia was thinking of extending her territorial dominions on this continent, and when the minister of the Russian Emperor intimated the imperial intentions on this subject we find this significant record :- "I told bim especially that we should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longe" subjects for any new European colonial establishments." This extract

gress that assembled in 1823 to take high ground

has a historic value as the first hint of that policy afterward known as the "MONROE DOCTRINE." Mr. Monroe intended in his message to the Con-

on foreign questions, to reprodate the invasion of Spain by France, and to recommend the acknowledgment of the independence of Greece. Calhoun, still in the "extravaganza" spirit, supported these proposals. Mr. Adams argued that it would be a defiance of all Europe; that Spain, France, and even Russia, would cease intercourse with America, and that there might even be war. The pollucians at this time-the men who were to become renowned as the statesmen and leaders the young Republic-were mainly carried away by the impulses which governed Calbonn. The sympathies of our fathers were deeply impressed by this struggle of Greece for independence. Laberal Euglishmen like Lord Brougham, and even those not especially liberal, like Lord Eigen, were subscribing to aid the Greeks. Mr. Clay, the eloquent and popular leader of the House, was incessant in his declarations about independence in South America and in Greece. Lord Byron had drawn his sword in penalf of the glorious cause in which he was so soon to die. Even as shrewd and experienced a statesman as Albert Gallatin, then in the sixtysecond year of his age, a foreigner by birth, and experienced in foreign affairs, was not above advising President Monroe to send two or three frigates to assist the Greeks in destroying the Turkish fleet and to give a subsidy of \$2,000,000. "Mr. Gailatin," says Mr. Adams, in a tone of quiet satire, "still builds castles in the air of popularity. and being under no responsibility for the conseof the independence of the States of South Amer. | quences, patronizes the Greek cause for the sake rating his own reputation. His measure will not succeed. Even if it should, burden and danger of it will was under the rule of the dying Louis XVIII., who bear, not upon him, but upon the administration. and he will be the great champion of Grecian liberty. It is the part of Mr. Glay toward South America acted over again." The extent of this fear on the part of Mr. Adams and all, indeed, of the members of the Cabinet, of foreign interiorence in America can hardly be realized in this generation. Mr. Wirt sustained Mr. Adams, and did not thing the nois alites would really invade South America and Mexico. It is certain that the uncils of the great Powers were animated by high ampitions in reference to this continent. Mr. Adams argued that if the allied Powers did succeed in overcoming the revolution in Mexico and South America, it would not be in the interest of Spain, but for their own individual aggrandizement. "Russia," ne says, "might take California, Peru, Chili; France, Mexico-where we know she has been intriguing to get a monarchy under a prince of the House of Bourbon, as well as at Buenos Ayres; and Great Britain, as her last resort, if she could not resist this course of things, would take at least the Island of Cuba for her share of the scramble. Then what would be our situation-England holding Cuba, France Mexico !" This extract is remarkable as showing that even under the reign of Louis XVIII, and the Bourbons France was endeavoring to carry out the policy which Napolson so disastrously attempted when, forty years later, ac sent an Austrian prince to be Emperor of Mexico. In the presence of this danger, which certainly was imminent enough to excite the apprehension of Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet, the avowal of the "Mon-Toe doctrine" was an act of courageous statesmanspip, the true value of which has never been properly appreciated in the history of this country and the credit of which redounds more than ever to the

fame and the foresight of John Quincy Adams. WHAT OUR PATHERS THOUGHT OF CUBA. While dwelling upon this most interesting phase of the early history of our foreign relations, it is curious to note the opinions entertained by the leaders of the Republic on the question of Cuban annexation. It was as serious a problem to Mr. Monroe as it has been to Buchanan and Lancoln and Grant. In 1822 we find Mr. Calhoun expressing "a most ardent desire that the island of Cuba should become a part of the United States." In support of this desire Mr. Calnoun said that "Jefferson told him two years ago (in 1820) that we ought, at the first possible opportunity, to take onba, though it cost a war with England." Mr. Adams thought that for a long time to come a war with Engiand for Cuba would result in her occupation of the Bland. He argued that the relative situation of the maritime forces of the two Powers made it impossible for America to maintain a war with Eugland. There was a rumor that England was intriguing for the possession of Cuba, and that the French Minister. Hyde De Neuville, kad informed Adams confidentially that a British agent was "living at Havana in great splendor and with profuse expense. These fears of English interference continued. Calboun was for war with England if meant to take Cuba. There was a talk of calling Congress together, "which," says Mr. Adams, "I thought absurd."-- (Memorandum.) "To be cool on this subject." The question of the annexation and the possession of Cuba never assumed a practical shape. There is only one conversation be tween Mr. Adams and the British Minister on the subject, and this arose out of a fear that France might claim Cuba as a colony. The English Minister endeavored to obtain from the Americans "a promature commitment against any transfer of the miand of Cuba to France, or the acquimtion of it by ourselves." This commitment Mr. Adams would not make, but the British Minister declared that "Certainly, in no event would Great Britain

that declaration the subject passes out of this

GREEK INDEPENDENCE. The disposition of Calhoun and Clay and Gallatin to induce America to take part in foreign complications found a becoming illustration in an effort to induce Mr. Adams to subscribe to the Greek independence. A Dr. Thornton called upon him with a book "to be deposited in the Congressional Library at the Capitol, to contain the subscriptions of all persons in the service of the United states at Washington for the Greeks. project was that every individual should sucscribe one day's pay." Calhoun, the Secretary of War, and Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, expressed their willingness to subscribe if the President and Mr. Adams would. "I told him," says Mr. Adams, "I should not subscribe for the Greeks nor advise the President to sub-We had objects of distress to relieve at home more than sufficient to absorb all my capacities of contribution, and a subscription for the Greeks would, in my view of things, be a breach of neutrality and therefore improper." While they were discussing the subject Thomas H. Benton introduced a Presbyterian clergyman who had a subscription book for building a church at St. Louis. Mr. "subscribed for that instead of the LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIPPE.

Before passing from these chapters of Mr. Adams' diary it is interesting to note the impression made upon our government by Str S ratiord Canning, cousin of the great Canning, and now living in extreme old age as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. That gentleman was about closing his career in this country, from which he sailed on June 17, 1824, to become minister from England to St. Petersburg, and afterward to furkey. The relations between Canning and Adams were marked by an imperious and haughty spirit on the part of the Minister which was always resented by the Secretary. On June 29 Adams allules to an interview with Canning which had so much the appearance of a trick that it heated me," Canning evidently felt that it was necessary to deal with the new Republic as he afterward dealt with the decreptd Turkish Power. His interviews with the Secretary were prolonged and generally angry in their tone. He feared that America meant to take Porto Rico. On one occasion there were high words on the account of Mr. Adams resenting Canning's intimation of "false imputations," the tone in which he spoke was "passionate." He was "excessively punctilious upon every point of formality." In a later interview, says Mr. Adams, "this conversation was altogether desultory, excessively guarded, as usual, on his part, and somewhat provocative on mine; purposely, because nothing is to be got from Canning but by provoking him." They leit, however, on reasonably good terms, and on June the 27th, in noticing Canning's retirement from Washington Mr. Adams sums up his character as foilows :- "Mr. Canning is to depart to-morrow. I shall propably see him no more. He is a proud, high-tempered Englishman, of good but not extraordinary parts; stubborn and punctilious, with a disposition to be overbearing, which I have often been compelled to check in its own way. He is, after all the foreign Ministers with whom I have had occasion to treat, the man who has most severely tried my temper. Yet he has been long in the diplomatic career, and treated with governments of the most opposite characters. He has, however, a great respect for his word, and there is nothing false about him. Thisis an excellent quality for a negotiator. Mr. Can ning is a man of forms, studious of courtesy and tenacious of private morals. As a diplomatic man his great want is suppleness and his great

virtue is sincerity." "THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING." The period covered by this volume was the close of what is known in our history as "the era of good feeling." It was the close of that long and peaceful time which began at the termination of Jefferson's rule. Evidently Mr. Adams had anticipated the verdict of history upon the administration of Monroe, for we find a convention on the 22d of December, 1823, between himself and the President, in which he says. speaking of Mr. Monroe's tenure of office, "It would hereafter, I believe, be looked back to as the golden age of this Republic, and I felt an extreme solicitude that its end might correspond with the character of its progress; that the administration might be delivered into the hands of the successor, whoever ne might be, in peace and amity with all the world." In this "era of good feeling" there was as much bitterness and intrigue and misunders; anding and clashing of feverish ambition, as much scandal and defamation in the press as we have now. President Grant has never complained as bitterly of hie treatment by hostile critics as Mr. Adams does in these pages. It is a singular clustration of the fact how the history of one generation becomes tinged with romance and admission, and the generosity which succeeds the subsidence of party feeling by the generation that comes after. As we look into the pages of Mr. Adams' book and observe, a new light lalls upon the men who are now looked up to as the illustrious calefs of a golden

age. JOURNALISM IN THE ERA OF GOOD PEELING was a power that inspired as much terror as the journalism of our own time. Adams looked partly with contempt and partly with anger upon the press. We have the City Gazette "under the management of clerks in the Treasury," its editor, an Englishman, "baying no character of his own penurious and venal-metal to receive any stamp, and, in his treatment now of Crawford and me, looking like one of the Tower stamped dollars during the late war-with George Ill.'s head struck over that of Charles IV., and not entirely effacing it." There is no journal that has a prouder history than the old National Intelliicer, which for so many years was the Sir Charles Grandison of American newspapers, Yet we find the National In elligencer 'in subjection to both Clay and Crawford," by reason of the nower which Clay, as Speaker of the House, held over the public printing, and which he used 'both as a rod over the heads and a sop for the mouths of its editors," Calboun was auxious to have an "independent newspaper." Mr. Adams remarks:-The editor who would establish such a journal in Washington must have a heart of oak, nerves of iron and a soul of anamant to carry it through His first attempt would bring a hornet's nest about his head, and if they should not sting him to death or blindness he would have to purage his march with them continually swarming over him, and beset on all sides with slander and obloquy, and probably assassmallon." The Richmond Enquirer-Father Ritchie's old paper-also a ceto brated journal in its day, is "the very Mrs. Candor of newspapers, although the organ of a great and predominating political party in Virginia." In another entry Adams complains of the National Advocate of New york, the Boston Statesman and Portland Argus and the democratic press of Philadelphia as controlled by "principles alike selfish and sorded." The City Garette is, on another perasion, infamously sourrilons and abusive, not only of Mr. Calhoun but of his mother-in-law." Again it prints "three columns of brevier type of the foulest There is a picture of an editor named John B. Colvin, "a base and despicable character, who "attempted to lawn himself into my favor by ulogizing me in the newspapers." Mr. Adams appointed to his department, but was compelled to dismiss him for his intemperance, and the effect of his attacks upon the writer are shown in this sentence :- "No man in America has made his way through showers of ribaldry and invective of this character more frequently than I have breasted it." Still later we have Gales & Seaton, the time-honored enitors of the Intelligencer, quietly dismissed in a sentence as "trimmers for the printing of Congress." private secretary of Mr. Monroe on another occasion speaks to Mr. Adams "in terms of great severity of Ritchie, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and said he was the most unprincipled fellow upon earth." We find the Boston Galaxy described as "a paper for years advertised for sale to the highest bidder of the Presidential candidates." The National Intelligencer gave so much discatingation that it was proposed to establish a new journal. The attempt to rival the Intelligencer had not succeeded, the journal which

Republican. "I said," writes Mr. Adams, "the Washington Republican was a partisan paper which has never paid its expenses, and which could not in my opinion, survive the present year, baving the irredeemable defect of being edited by an Englishman not yet naturalized. In this opinion of the impossibility of an unnaturanged Englishman editing the administration

organ Mr. Calhoun entirely concurred. We must defer to another time our consideration of this most interesting book, and especially its narrative of public events at nome and the intrigues for the Presidential succession.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

FLEETWOOD PARK-JUNE MEETING-MONDAY.
JUNE 14.—Purse \$800, for horses that have never
heaten 3 minutes; \$400 to the first. \$250 to the
second and \$100 to the third horse; mile heats,
best three in five, in harness.

W. H. Crawford's D. in. Annie Collins. 3 3
J. A. Bachelor's d. g. Frank J. 1 1
W. Sargent's b. m. Lady Banker 4 4
J. Murphy's b. g. Charlie Green 2 2 2 1 4 2 4 3 2 ro First heat 37
Second heat 38
Third heat 37
Fourth neat 38

he Green and Annie Collins ran too much at the start. Time of the heat, 2:33.

Pijth Heat.—No betting on this heat. Charile Green had the best of the start, Lady Banker second, Annie Collins taird, Frank J. nourth. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 37% seconds, charile Green led six lengths, Frank J. third, Lady Banker for he had, on a break. Charile Green led six length to the salt mile pole in 1:13%, Frank J. second, Annie Collins third, Lady Banker fourth. Charile Green kept in Iront to the homestreich, but he was beaten home two lengths by Annie Collins in 2:33%, Frank J. a good third, Lady was beaten home two lengths by Annie in 2:33%, Frank J. a good third, Lady fourth.

Sexth Heat.—Charlie Green had then to go to the Sign Hads.—Charlie Green Bad then to go to the stable, not maving won a heat in the race. The betting had ceased entirely, and the pool seller was quietly waiting to pay off. Annie Collins fook the lead, Lady Banker second, Frank J. third. Lady Banker and Frank J. broke up badly and Annie Collins went on with a lead of fifty yards to the quarter pole in 38 seconds. At the saif-mie pole—time. 1:14.—Annie Collins led ten lengths, at the three-quarter pole six lengths, and sho won the heat by two lengths. Frank J. wes just inside the distance flag. Time, 2:34%. Frank J. won second money and Lady Banker the third premium.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The following are some of the prices paid in the pools last night for the horses which are to participate in the races at Gerome Park to-day :-

The Party and th				
FIRST BACE-	HALF-	MILE DA	SIL.	
ady Clipper	60	125	390	310
debanici's fluy	25	60	85	50
alleuce	30	70	250	100
127683	25	50	65	- 15
	5	15	40	35
LADIES' STAKES-O	NE AN	D A HAI	LP MILES.	
Setmont	50	100	295	230
tcDaniel		25	55	65
hamberin		15	25	66
lark & Gribstead		10	20	15
losweil & Commack.	10		- 5	45
THE	ID BA	H.		
pringbok			\$150	40
priegbok			500	125
Cadamautius			000	100
adladeen			45	
rinstead	******			
FOURTH RAC				
awrence & Lorillard.				120
orrence				160
)iavoio				140
oronet			20	60
Paytigut			15	40
ononue			10	25
leteor			- 5	10
	and the same			

SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.

At the auction mart of Messrs, Barker & Sons, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, yesterday, the following race horses, from the stables of Mr. August Be mont and Mr. Pierre Lorillard, were

From the Belmont stables were :- Slikstocking. by Kentucky, bought by A. Welsh, of Philadelphia, \$110; Manired, G. Longsdorff, New York, \$30; Salem, Colonel R. Peniston, Philadelphia, \$100; Salvador, F. B. Wailace, Kentucky, \$30; Adonis,

Salem, Colonel R. Penistos, Pinacapuas, Solvacor, F. B. Wallace, Kentucky, \$30; Adonis, Withdrawn.

From Mr. Lorillard's stud were:—Atkils. A. Crook. New York, \$250; Aleric, W. H. Hoey, New York, \$250; Leonore, F. G. Thomas, New York, \$250, After tals sale several other horses known to the turfimen were sold, as follows:—D. McDaniels' colt Enquirer, A. Coleman, Canada, \$200; Baboock & Graham's Eclipse colt, A. Coleman, Canada, \$95) horse Business, withdrawn; John O'Donnell's Australian colt, T. McLoughlin, \$120; Eclipse colt Long Branch, E. B. Bringham, \$86. On Wednesday Mensrs, Barker & Son will sell the trotting stud of Colonel P. J. Connelly, of Germantown, Pa., consisting of the following horses:—Aomiral, by Golddust; Stockholder, by Norman; Friendship, by Red Esgle; Hopewell, by Deimonico; Captain, by Kentucky Clay; Beanty, by Corbeau; Starlight, by Cassins M. Clay; Pilgrim, by Surpius; Sunset, by Legal Tender; Mermand, by Mambrino Gaef; Midway, by Abdallah; Enterprise, by Blue Bui; Presto, by Mambrino Mediev; Woodford, by Monward Rattler. The horses are all of the best Kentucky stock, are last steppers, and are to be sold without reserve.

THE JERSEY RALLROAD GUILLOTINE.

THE JERSEY RAILROAD GUILLOTINE,

Every day during the past three weeks a life Every day during the past three weeks a lies has been sacrificed on some one of the railroads running into Jersey City, but chiefly on the reinsylvania Railroad. Yesterday morning Bernard McDermott, a painter employed in the machine stops of the railroad company on the flackensack meadows, attempted to jump on the workmen's train at the Benderson street crossing in Jorsey City. In his naste he did not observe a Midiand train passing in the opposite direction, and he was thrown down and run over. Beta legs were completely severed from his body. He survived only a short time. His residence was at No. 1,218 Hanover street, Philadelphia, where he leaves

YACHTING.

The Corinthian Sloop Race of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

A Beautiful Day and an Exciting Race.

THE ADDIE VOORHIS THE WINNER.

It is now over three years since the Seawanhaka Club first introduced Corinthian racing; but as their races were then confined to their own club the public heard very little about them. When they first announced a public race of the kind open to yachts of all yacht clubs the idea was laughed at by many as impracticable. The menbers of the Seawanhaka Club, however, were not easily disheartened and struggled along until the have popularized Cortathian races. The regatta yesterday was given for sloops belonging to the club and governed by the sailing regulations and rules of the Corinthian races of the club. the main leature of which is the manning of toe yachts exclusively by amateurs. The race was to be sailed over the New York Yacht Club course, from a flying start to and around buoy No. 10, on Southwest Spit, to and around the Sandy Book Lightship, and return over the same course, pass ing between the club steamer and Staploton ferry landing on arriving home. The yachts were to be sailed and steered by owners, were allowed to carry one amateur for each five feet of length on deck, and were restricted to mainsali, seadsails and working gafftopsail.

The sloop Coming, of Boston, was also to have entered, but not having complied with some of the regulations was ruled out. The Regatta Committee were Messrs. Prederic G. Foster, M. Reosevelt Schuyler, James H. Elliot, William Krebs and L. De Forest Woodruff. The preparatory gun was fired from on board the Josephine at 10h. 38m. 20s. and then the yachts began to prepare for the start. The competing yachts were as follows:- Length Over AU. Water Line. Beam.

Addie Voorhis.. 69.17 Vision...... 66.00 19.38 58.9 62.4 While the yachts entered for the race were wait-

ing for the starting signal they tacked backward and forward, always keeping within a sport distance of the starting line. The starting signal wis given at 10h, 51m, 30s., and shortly afterward the yachts coursed in the following order:

Addie ... 10 53 43
Vision ... 10 56 15
Coming ... 10 58 07

in the breeze, took it in. The amateur jack worked in handsome style and foon had it single stowed away. The two racers were now makin pretty good time and appeared to be holding the own, as it was impossible to discern any perceptible gain on either side.

It was quite a ladical day, as the water we comparatively smooth, and still there was so licient air to make the yachts move through it water at a tolerably fast pace. Now that it vision was uneccumbered by the acre of cavas in her jibtopsail she appeared to a much livelier in the water and closed up a litt ou the Addie. The breeze had now hauled rour a little more to the westward, and the Addie gafftopsail did very little good, as it was continuity shaking. The Coming was being gradual diopped astern and did not appear to be fit company for either of the two racers in a light breeze at the yachts approached Buoy 10, at it Southwest Spit, the breeze appeared to be dyn away. The Addie's crew went to work and sent their jibtopsail, and a few minutes later the creof the Vision executed the same manucure. To yachts rounded as follows:—

H. M.

Addle

Addle..... 1

is the summary :--

given by the cmh for the race that his yacht had just won. The Josephine then started for New York, and landed the guests at the foot of East Thirty-lived started for New York, and anded the guests at the foot of East

Thirty-third street. ENTRIES FOR NEW YORK CLUB BEGATTA. The following are the entries made yesterday

for the regarda to morrow; --PIRST CLASS SCHOONERS Wanderer ... Whitm Astor SECOND CLASS SCHOOL J K Rausell W H Langery W L Iselin 7.9:3 and 145.03 ST CLASS SLOOPS. C. Roswell 2.
J. J. Alexandre. 2.
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS. Addie Voorhis. H. Norris...... P. Kingsland..... W. J. Burst..... J. B. Burk.
S. & J. S. H. Manans.
S. W. M. Sturgis.
STRAMERS.
Jacob Lorillard.
Philips Phenix.
P. G. Havemeyer. Egeria....

PHILADELPHIA YACHT CLUB

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1875. The third annual regatta of the Philadelphia Tacht Club came off on the Delaware to-day. Some fifty odd yachts of the first, second and third class participated. On the homestretch several of the boats capsized, the crews being immediately picked up. The successful boats were the Hof, of the first class; Erewer, of the second class, and Millie, of the third class.

CREEDMOOR.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT BALL PRACTICE HARD WORK FOR THE MILITIAMEN.

In obedience to orders recently issued from Division Headquarters, a portion of the troops composing the infantry arm of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. turned out yesterday for ball practice at Creedmoor. The detachments were from the Third Brigade and composed of companies C. and F. of the Eighth regiment, Captain Fielding commanding, numbering four officers and seventyeight non-commissioned officers and rank and file; company A, Niuth regiment, three officers and forty-two men, under command of Captain Collman, and squads of companies A., B. and G. of the Fifty-fifth regiment, consolidated for the day with company B, making a total of two officers and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and rank and file of this regiment, under the orders of Captain Marensky. The troops got into position before the butts by ten o'clock and com' menced firing at the 100 yards range without oclay. Each man was provided with ball cartridge ammunition to fire five rounds and two sighting shots at each of the following six distances-100-150, 300, 400, 500 and 200 yards.

After firing at the 100 and 150 yards butts a halt was sounded along the line and the troops went to rations about one o'clook, resuming practice an

to rations about one o'clock, resuming practice an hour afterward. During the entire day the weather was excellent and the conditions favorable to bail practice.

As the men were furnished with firing tickets instead of having printed blanks for each company, it was found next to impossible to keepirack of the scores. The blanks on many of the tickets were not filled in, so that no one cound tell either the distance which some of the men had fired from or even the companies help belonged to. A number of the tickets were partied in two, and the corresponding sides promiscuonsly mixed among the others. Under these circumstances the members of the press were obliged to content themselves with giving the scores of the field and staff and those of a few men who had shot over all the ranges, thus qualifying themselves as marksmen.

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y de	200-0 309-3	5 2	3	5 2	SHEGHANT F. REWEUEGER.	17
b	200-5	4	3	2	BEHGEART HONGER J. PIRKY.	15
n.	5.0-0	3		3	CAPTAIN THOMAS D. COTTWAN.	1

5.0-4 4 5 5 2 A LONG ISLAND HOMICIDE.

A case of homicide occurred on the Grent South Bay on Friday, but now far it may have been intentional It is difficult as yet to determine. Two oystermen residing at Greeneville, in the Oakda s school district, town of Isitp, named respectively Edward Groenleather and Franz Foster, both Hollanders, were engaged on the bay to planting seed oysters at a place two miles scutawest of Nichols' Point, on a lot which was ren ed by them in partnership, when, as it appears, an after cation arose between them, in the course of which, as supposed, Groenleather was either thrown overboard and drowned, or was caoked to cath and then thrown overboard. On returning home at night, which he did at the usual time, Foster reported that Groenlestner and been knocked overboard by the jibing of the aradisan, and this at his appeared probable enough; but his subsequent versions of the alloged accedent, and as contradictory statements of the circumstances attending it, led his heigabors to sospect that there might have been foul play. Search was accordingly made for the body, and which it was recovered it was found to present thankship marks of violence, both from the caseds of cooking and from blows in the lace. Foster was thereughous arrested, and after some besitation acknowledged that he and Groenleather had a night in the boat, out alleged that the latter had him down and was beating him; that he [Foster] tribad by choking him to turn him over; that after a desperate struggle he succeeded in doing so, and that as he turned he led overboard. The story is regarded by the heighbors as somewhat improbable, from the lact hast three are no histing by panishment visible upon Foster's person, as would be hisely had his antagonist been on the top of him and beating him as he alteges, and pit numerous contradictions are taken as evidence against him. Immediately upon the recevery of the body Coroner Hammid was sent for to hold an inquest, which is still in progress. A post mortion examination of the body will, doubtless, determine whether the death was due to choking or to drowning, and in either case Foster will be held for the action of the Grand Jury, Groenleatner was twenty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and one child. Foster has a wire and three children. death and then thrown overboard. On returning

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF SHUTE'S ASSAILANT.

Alderman Fisher introduced a resolution offering a reward or \$2,500 for the arrest of the burglar who shot Mr. Anron Shute in his residence on